

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Lakkappa is still a young man. (*Laughter*). That is my difficulty. Young men are always difficult of correction. Whoever can call the Revenue Minister's "reply" as a reply to the motion? He only intervened to explain Government's position.

(*Sri K. Lakkappa rose*).

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let the hon'ble member read the Rules again and come and meet me tomorrow. (*Laughter*).

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಹುಣ್ಣಿಸ್ತುಗಾಡ್—ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ, ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದವೇಲೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಸೇರಿ 53 ಜನ ಫಾಗಂಪಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 16 ದಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ಎಂದ ಬಿಂದಿರಕ್ತ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿತಿಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ 40 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಯೋಜನೆ, ತಿಗಿರುವಂತೆ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಂದಿನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ, ಮುಗಿಯಲು 20 ವರ್ಷ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂರಂತೆ ಪಂಡವಾರ್ಥಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಧಿಕೀಯ ಮಂಗಳ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು. ಬಾರಾದು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾರಾದು ಹಾಗೆ ಪಾದಬೆಕು ಶಾಖೆತಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ, ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಭಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—As I can gather from the Debate, the opinion on the motion seems to be unanimous. I do not think there is any need to put it to the vote of the House.

(*The House assented*)

THE MYSORE FAMINE RELIEF FUND BILL, 1962.

Motion to consider.

SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—Sir, I beg to move;

"That the Mysore Famine Relief Fund Bill, 1962, be taken into consideration."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Famine Relief Fund Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration."

I think, there is nothing for the Hon'ble Minister to say about this.

4.30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ತೆಪ್ಪಿ (ಮಂಗಳೂರು II).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಕ್ಷಾಮೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಂಬಾಡಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಬಂದಿರೆಡು ಏಷ್ಯುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮಂದೆ ಇಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವೇದಾಲನೆಯಿಲು ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಹುಣ್ಣಿಸ್ತುಗಾಡರು ತಂದಿದ್ದ ನಿರ್ಣಯದವೇಲೇ ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ವಿವರಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಬಿಂಬಿ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಧಕವಾಗಿ ಬಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಆ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಚಚ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ 50 ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲನ ಮಾಡಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮಂದೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಗಾಲ ಬಾರದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೆಲನ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದರೆ ಅದು ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಾದು. ಅದೇ ಹೋತ್ತಿಗೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೆಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರದ ಗಮನ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಮೈತ್ರಾಂಶು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಗಾಲ ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕ್ಷಾಮೆ ದಾಮರ್ಗಾಗಳು ಇದ್ದೇ ಇವೆ. ಈ ಕಡೆ

(ಕ್ರೀ. ಬಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ತೆಪ್ಪಿಟ್ಟ)

గమన న సేళేదు కెంద్రందింద హేచ్చు హణ సకాయ పడేదు సరియాగి కెంపన మాడిదర ఆటు బుట్టుయాదు. బేరే కడే వాంతి మండల గాత్ర కడమేయాగుత్తిరువాగే ఇల్ల క్షామ డామారు బేళ్లుయుత్తిరువాదిరింద ద్వరివేరే ఇంధ సరకార బుల్లియు బూరము. తగి ఈ ప్రత్యే యను పరికరినలస్కే సరకార తేగెదు కొండిరువ క్రమాదల్ల యావ ముఖ్య గుఫ్ఫేత ఇచ్చే అంబుంపు నావు నేఱొడుకేంటే. తాక్కాలక ద్వస్థియింద తేగెదుకొశ్శువ క్రమ సరియాగిద్దరూ అదు బుట్టుయుదల్ల ఎందు హేళ్లుయాదు నన్న అభిపూర్యు. దొడ్డ దొడ్డ యోజనే గిగి సుంధరపడ్డ నీరావరి యోజనాగన్ను సరకార పాటక ద్వస్థియింద తేగెదుకొశ్శు ప్రదు సరియాల్ల. సణ్ణ నీరావరి యోజనేయాగల్ బావి, కరే మాడిశువుదు ఆగల ఈ యోజనగాన్ను నడశాపదరల్ల నాములికషవాగి కెంపన మాడిల్ల. దేశద పత ద్వస్థియింద కెంపన మాడత్తుల్ల. యారిగే అనుకూల మాడికొశ్శే లాభ బిరుత్తిచేయో అంధపర తీటి శుత్తుచూగోలునలు సరకారద కెంపు సౌలభ్యగాన్ను కోదువుదు నడచుకొండు బంధిది. ద్వికి కన్న ద జిల్లెలు బగ్గె బందేరు బుదాకరణిగాళు కోదుత్తేనే. నమ్మ జిల్లెలుల్ల తంబా బావి కొల్పిదాగిదే. సరకార సకాయ వాడిది. ఆదరూ ఇందు ద్వికి కన్న ద జిల్లెలుల్ల అహార అభావ ఇందు. సరకారద నహాయాన్ను అడికే తూర్ప బేళ్లునలు భోమాలీకరు బుపయోగిసికోశ్శుత్తారే. ఎరదు గాంచే ఇద్దరే అడికే తూర్ప మాడలు పంపు సేట్టు తరుకురే. బావి బాకయోగ మాడువదిల్ల. ఈ పితీ కరొవలి ప్రదేశ బిట్టు ఒళ ప్రదేశదల్ల బుకయోగ మాడిదారే. ఈ సకాయాన్ను అహార నంపత్తున్న కేళ్లునలు అపివడినికోశ్శేకొగిత్తు. ఆదరే కమప్పియలో కూప్ బేళ్లులు పంపుసేట్ కూశ దారే. ఇదిరింద అహార ధాన్య బేళ్లునలు బుపయోగిసిద కణ బందు బందు మాత్ర ఆగిద ఎందు హేళ్లబుదు. ఇదన్ను గుమనకే తేగెదుకొశ్శేకొదుమ అగత్త. ఈ వేదదలే భూ నుభారణీ మానుద జూరిగే తందు జనర తీటి శుత్తుమ పిలినలు కేలన వాడిదిరే ఇంధ ప్రత్యే ఇందు నమ్మ ముందే ఇరుత్తిరలల్ల. ఇంచ్చు హన బుప్ప మాడువుదు బుల్లతాముబాగుత్తిత్తు మంత్ర ప్రయోజనవాగుత్తుత్తు ఎందు నన్న బిలపాద అభిపూర్యే. మాన్య నదస్యరాద తీట్ గోవాలగుిదరు మాత నాడుత్తా బందు మాతన్ను హేళ్లదరు. ప్రక్కతి తక్క, విడ్జునై తక్కియింద మానుష్ణున అది నక్కే తక్కిర తక్కిర బిరుత్తిదే ఎందు హేళ్లదరు. ఇప్పొత్తా బేంగశారిసల్ల బందు కైగారికెయి కాబ్బాసెయిల్ల రడర్ తయారిసువ స్తుతి బందిద. విభూతి నివ సకాయిదిద క్షామ నివారణేయాగిభేకు. అదక్కే కొండికొండు బందిదయీ? ఇల్ల. ఎచ్చునిద సకాయిదిద నైప్పుటిరుమా మారు భూమి బందు పలవత్తాద ప్రదేశవాగిదే. నీరు తేగెదుకొండు కోగువపదరల్ల బందు దొడ్డ యోజన మాడిదారే. నవగే బందు కాచి దండెయు మేలులు వఫలనత్తాద ప్రత్యేత ముఖ్యగేయాగువంత మాదిరువువిల్ల. నీరన్ను కాలువే మాగ్వాగి బిపు దొరదిద తందిదారే. ఆదరే నవ్వు దేశదల్ల యాపుదాదరూ బందు నీరావరి యోజనయాన్ను ఘూమిదరే ల్లబు ఫలవత్తాద భూమి ముఖ్యగేయాగుత్తదే. ఈ పితీ ఫలవత్తాద భూమి ముఖ్యగేయాగువుదు నివియాల్ల. ఫలవత్తాద భూమి కాళాగి కోగువపదరింద ప్రయోజనవిల్ల. అప్పుత్త, రఘుయాదల్లయి ఇన్నారు మున్నారు మున్నారు మున్నారు కాలువే కాలువే కాలువే కాలువే నిర్మి తందిదారే ఎందు కేంచ్చేసేనే. పలవత్తాద భూమి ముఖ్యగేయాగుత్తదే. ఆడ్డరింద ఈ అంత గుమనద్వాష్టుకోశ్శేకొదుమ అగత్త. కుస్తురాజునాగార దల్ల లక్ష్మింతర ఎకరే భూమియల్ల వాటక్ర లాగింగా అగువుదు కందు బందిది. నమ్మల్ల వాటక్ర ఇంజియున్ ఎప్పు జన ఇడ్డారే? కుస్తురాజు నాగారదల్ల ఎప్పు నీరు కాళాగుత్తదే? యావ కేలన నమ్ముత్తదే? ఇంధ విషయ సరియాగి నడియిభేకు. నీరావరి యోజనగా కలనదల్ల విషయ ద్వప్పుకొండు కెలన మాడబేకు. నమ్మ సంస్థాన దల్ల మాళీ జోరాగి బుల్లత్తదే. అశ్వామ వూరుత బిష్టురే నమ్మ రాజ్యదల్ల ఎల్లకు కేప్పు మాళీయాగుత్తదే.

ತ್ವಾದತ್ತಿ ಮುಖಗಡೆ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಶದ್ವಾಗಲ್ಲೇ, ಅಗುಂಬಿ ಫಾಟಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲ್ಲೇ, ಮಂಡಕೀರಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲ್ಲೇ ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಾಗಲ್ಲೇ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇವು, ಸೀರು ಪೋರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ತೋರಿ

ಸೇರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ? ನಿರು ಹರಿದು ಹೋಗುವ ನಿಟ್ಟನ್ನೇ ಬೀರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ತಿರುಗಿ ಹಾಲತ್ತಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಕೆ ವಿಕೆ ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ? ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಹರಿಪಕ್ಯವಾದ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕಲಪು ತಡ ಸಮಾದಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೀರುತ್ತಕ್ಕು ನಿಲನ್ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನೇ ತಿರುಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗುದರೆ ಏದ್ಯಂತ್ರಿತ್ಯಾಯಿನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಉತ್ತರ ದನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಯಿಲು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಭಾಗ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉಂಟು ಎಷ್ಟೋಂದೀರೀಯಿಲ್ಲ ಹಾಳಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಕಾಡು ಇದು ದು. 7-8 ಪ್ರಭಾಗಳ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮರಗಳ ನೇರಾ. ಕಡಿದು ಹಾಕಿದು ದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಸಾಯಿಲ್ ಇರ್ಲೋಪನಾಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. 10 ಪ್ರೇರಿತ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸೇರಿದಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಳ ಈ ದಿನ ಅದರ ಗುರುತು ಈಕ್ಕದ ಹಾಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಸಾಯಿಲ್ ಇರ್ಲೋಪನಾಗೆ ಅಗ್ನಿತ್ರಿರುವುದನು. ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಿಂದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರವಿಯಲ್ಲಿರತ್ತು ತೇವವೆರಾಂ ಹೋರಣು ಹೋಗಿ ಭಾರವಿಯ ಸಾರ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗಿತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿಪ್ಪುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಪಟ್ಟಿಮು ಘಾಟ ದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಡು ಇದು ಹೇಲ್ಲಾ ಅಳಿದು ಹೋಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಡು ಇತ್ತೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬಿರುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಯಿಲ್ ಇರ್ಲೋಪನಾಗೆ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಅದ್ದೇರಿಂದ್ಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮರಗಳನ್ನು ಪೋಳಿಕೊಗೆಸರು ತಂದು ನೆಚ್ಚಿದ್ದು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಪುಂಬಿ. ಅದ್ದಿಂದ ಸಂಂಧಿಪಟ್ಟ ಇರಾಬೀಯವರು ಮಾನವಿಯಿತ್ಯಾಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕಲನ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಸದೇ ನೀರ್ವಕ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇಡೀ ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಅವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಉಂಟೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಿರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಉಂಟು.

ಏದ್ಯಂತ್ರಿತ್ಯಾಯಿ ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸಿತ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾದರೆ, ಹತ್ತಾರು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತಹ ಕಡೆ ಆಕಾರ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಳು ಬಾಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂತು ಸೆಟ್ಟಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಅ. ತು. ಅಪ್ಪಾಗಳಿಗೆ ಏದ್ಯಂತ್ರಿತ್ಯಾಯಿನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಅ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಂಂತಹ ಹಾಗಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಕೂಪುದ ನಿರಾರಣೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮವರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದವರಲ್ಲಾ ಒಟಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ನಮಗ್ನ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಿಂದ ಈ ಅಕಾರ ಅಭಾವ ನಮಸ್ಯಯಿನ್ನು ನಿರಾರಣು ಒಂದು ತಡ್ಡಿ ರಕ್ಖಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೇರುತ್ತಾ ಮಾಡಿ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಲತ್ತು ಎವರೆ ಮುಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು, ಒಂಬಿದನ್ನು ಕಾರಿತಿಲನೇಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನೀರು ಪೋಳಿಗಾದ ಹಾಗೆ ಏಷಾದು ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೇಡು ಆಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಅ ನೀರನ್ನು ಏದ್ಯಂತ್ರಿತ್ಯಾಯಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕು ಕಾಡ ಬಳಸಬಹುದೆಬಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯಿಂದ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದು ಅ ರೀತಿ ಏಪಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಉತ್ಪಾದ ವಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri A. KRISHNA SHETTY.—Am I to cut short my speech, Sir,

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes, There will be other opportunities for the Hon'ble Member to develop the fine points that he is mentioning.

†**Sri V. S. PATIL (Belgaum I).**—Sir, I have to pass some remarks so far as this Mysore Famine Relief Fund Bill 1962 is concerned. I do not want to mix up matters, the resolution that has already been adopted, or the grow more food that is going on in the country these are different subjects altogether and I should like to confine my attention to the mere provisions contained in this Bill. Otherwise, the other remarks according to me are completely irrelevant so far as the subject matter before the House is concerned.

In this Bill, Sir, a provision has been made to create a fund which is to be called the Mysore Famine Relief Fund established under section 3. In this Bill there is absolutely no definition as to when a particular tract is to be called famine-stricken, what is famine and when we can call a particular part of the State as famine-stricken.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is there is no famine Code? Famine Code is a separate thing. This is only to give statutory approval to create a fund.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—My contention is when we are creating a fund for a specific purpose, that purpose must be defined by the Legislature in this Bill, not in the famine code prepared by the Government. That is a subsidiary thing after the Famine Relief Fund Bill is passed. These are powers given to the Government to prepare the code or rules. Here the fundamental thing is that all these important words must be defined by the Legislature and not by the Government. So, I submit, Sir, that there is no definition of what is famine, what is distress. Even this has not been defined and no distinction has been made in this Bill so far as these are concerned. And when these words are not defined, I do not understand why we should leave these matters to the sweet will and desire of the Government to define them and to apply the funds as they like. As the Hon'ble Minister just a few minutes before said—‘one who makes more *galata* gets the funds’. Otherwise, that will come in the way of implementing the provisions of this Act and in the way of spending the fund. So, in order to avoid such a contingency, we must define the word...

Mr. SPEAKER.—Has the Hon'ble Minister got a copy of the Bombay Famine Relief, Fund Act of 1936? I wanted to find out whether it was necessary to include it in this Statute.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—The purpose of the Bill is merely to create a fund, just to enable the Government to create a fund. The Famine Act of Bombay is all out of use. If we follow the Bombay Famine Act, a labourer will have to be paid six annas or four annas. We are completely ignoring the famine Relief Act and following the usual measures,

Sri V. S. PATIL.—That is because those Acts were passed in 1936 when one could purchase 16 seers of jawar per rupee. Now we have to pay one rupee per seer.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—Even otherwise, the old famine code was framed by the foreign Government and the provisions were very meagre. They only wanted to limit expenditure to the minimum.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Those ideas are quite different, I do admit. But when we are preparing a new statute, why should we not get all those essential things included? I do not mean to say that the labourers should be paid less than what they actually require; that is a complete folly. We cannot follow the principles enunciated by the Britishers. Government is bound to feed the people if they are affected by famine or distress conditions. They must make provisions for works and give the affected people sufficient allowance, food, clothing, etc. I am not going to rely upon what the Britishers have done. Unless there is a definition, I feel that the draft Bill is not up to the point.

The second thing which I should like to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister is that, they have not explained or given any hint regarding the actual amount that is in the hands of the Government and which relates to this particular fund from the other States. Sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 3 deal with this subject. The other thing is about spending as manual in clause 4. That Clause read, “the Fund

shall be expended only upon relief of famine in the State and the relief of distress caused by drought, flood, fire or other natural calamities in the State." Here it appears that the intention of the Government is that this fund is to be touched when there these conditions exist; that is to say, when there is famine or distress caused by so many things. But the trend of the whole House was, when we discussed the resolution on this subject, the prevention of famine or distress is much more important than just rendering help. We must take steps first of all for prevention of famine or distress and for that purpose, there is no provision made in this Bill. I should like to be enlightened by the Honourable Minister as to whether this Famine Relief Fund can be expended for prevention of famine or distress. We have got some money from the integrated areas. Whether this Fund is used for those purposes or not, is the point for consideration. It is not for prevention but only for relief. Why should we not spend from this Fund for the benefit of the areas which are likely to be affected by distress or famine? Why should we merely depend upon the 'galata' of people to get money for digging of wells or having tanks repaired, etc? The integrated plan of about Rs. 40 crores for smaller tanks is very good; but at the same time, a measure for prevention of famine or distress can be implemented. Why this Fund as well as that Fund are not amalgamated to achieve the same thing?

In Clause 4, there is a proviso that "when the Fund exceeds Rs. 60 lakhs, the State Government may utilise the excess to meet expenditure on protective minor irrigation works and other works as may be prescribed, for the prevention of famine in the State, or for the grant of loans to cultivators either under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 or under any corresponding law in force in any area of the State..." This is too much power given to the Government. This Fund is meant for relief of famine and these loans under the different Acts are not restricted to the famine area at all; they can be given to the agriculturists throughout the State. I do not know why this fund is to be utilised for that purpose which is not covered by the provisions or the intentions of this particular piece of legislation. The most important thing is the last sentence of this proviso. "Or to meet irrecoverable balances of loans granted under the said Acts or laws or for relief purposes." Here this 'galata' business again comes because those who make 'galata' take the money as loan and make another 'galata', press the Minister to get the remission. This remission business should not be there. It is troublesome not only to the Ministers personally but also troublesome to the Treasuries of the State. "Irrecoverable balances of loans" must be removed. It should not be given in the hands of the Government because they are creating this Fund for a specific purpose and it must be spent only for that purpose and for nothing else. When we pass this Bill, the amount will be a charge upon the Consolidated Fund of the State. It need not come for voting before this Assembly. Government will go on creating that Fund and making provision for that Fund because it is a charged item. We cannot vote for it; at the

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most we can discuss it 25 lakhs as the minimum amount is being given to Government by this Bill. Even though it is a small Bill, it costs at least Rs. 25 lakhs a year.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member may please read sub-clause (3) of clause 6.

“Any expenditure incurred by the State Government under sub-section (2) shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.”

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Proviso to sub-clause (2) :

“Provided that if the deficiency exceeds twenty lakhs of rupees, it may be made up in annual instalments, the amount of such instalments except the last being not less than ten lakhs of rupees.”

Mr. SPEAKER.—So sub-clause (2) is a liability cost upon the Government to make up the deficit. It is that that is dealt with in sub-clause (3).

Sri V. S. PATIL.—When it is charged, it will not come before us for voting.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is that that will not come for voting?

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Sri V. S. PATIL.—When a particular amount is sanctioned by statute, it becomes a charged item. We can discuss it but we are not entitled to vote.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is a charge in the sense that it is a liability upon the Government to keep the funds at a particular level.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is a charge on the consolidated fund to make up that amount.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—That means our vote is unnecessary at the time the amount is drawn from the Consolidated Fund. That is why I am saying that this expenditure should come here and be subject to our vote. Then we can criticise the actions of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The very purpose of the Bill is to ensure that the fund is kept at a minimum level, below which it should not go. If there is excess, it goes to the General Fund and if there is deficit, it comes back. If the Hon'ble Member says that it should be subject to the vote, it will not be in the interest of the Fund itself.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The context of the word “charged” used in the Bill is different. It is a liability on the Consolidated Fund to make up this amount and bring it to a particular level. We must always have that much money in the fund.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—My interpretation is that it will not be subject to the vote of the House. If that be the case, there is danger.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Then what is the remedy?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—In every session, three or four times, Government comes before us for additional, supplementary grants. They can thus ask us to recoup the funds. If the matter comes before us we can ask details of the expenditure incurred by them, whether it was really spent for relief or for this 'Galata'. We can question the Government.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—There is no head called 'Galata'. (laughter).

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Sir, we are in a democratic set-up. The people are our masters. If there is scarcity or famine a duty must be imposed on the Government to see that the people are given work, not only work but maintenance. These duties must be mentioned in the Bill itself. Otherwise Government will shirk their responsibility like the Britishers. They are trained to shirk, at least their administration. Some sort of responsibility must be cast on the Government to see that the people are given jobs and maintenance. I do not say that doles should be given out. I am against doles in India. People must earn their livelihood and their wages.

† **Sri D. PARAMESHWARAPPA.**—Sir, I must say that the objects of the Bill are laudable and commendable. At the outset I must thank my friend Sri Hutchmasty Gowda for having brought a motion for discussion of the famine situation, which has culminated in this Bill.

We in India are accustomed to famines. They are not new. They have been occurring since a long time and I am aware of famine conditions even as early as 1918. We feel the magnitude of famines because of the increase in population at the rate of 2 per cent every year. We will have to take measures to overcome the situation and fortunately human ingenuity has given us the means to fight famines and even avoid their occurrence.

I must say that the fund created in this Bill is insufficient. Some figure seems to have been arrived at at random. The Minister has obviously not studied the conditions in our State. Taking into account all factors in our State, I suggest the fund should not be less than 2 crores.

In my constituency, famine conditions exist. Though the idea of forming a fund is laudable, the Minister should meticulously make rules so that there would be no scope for any influence being brought to bear upon the officers who are to administer this fund. Only those who deserve help should be given help. In conditions of famine, it is the poor that become helpless because the affluent sections can afford to buy foodgrains at exorbitant prices. Therefore the poor need help and the rules should ensure that they get the help they deserve. It is unfortunate that we depend upon other countries for foodgrains. We are every year importing foodgrains to the tune of crores of rupees. We should avoid this. Agriculture being most important to our economy, we must undertake permanent measures to put it on a firm footing. Various measures have already been suggested. Tanks should be repaired and constructed, the projects must be speeded up. It is not necessary for me to go into that aspect as they have

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exhaustively suggested the measures by way of permanent improvements. With regard to temporary measures, that are to be contemplated just to overcome these famine conditions, some friends have also suggested that Takavi loans should be given, 'Ganji Kendras' should be opened and subsidies should be given to the ryots to purchase fodder for cattle. When famine conditions prevail, it is not famine to human beings only, but it is to cattle also. In order to provide fodder for the cattle, subsidies should be granted to ryots.

In my Taluk, this year, about 15 villages have been very badly affected, where there is absolutely no rainfall and I have made a representation to the Government also in this direction. I cannot understand the reason why the Government is so sluggish in providing necessary facilities. I request the Hon'ble Minister to consider this aspect very seriously and give immediate attention to this problem with reference to my Taluk.

We will have to analyse further the various contributory factors to famine. There are so many contributory factors; it may be one to excess of rainfall or it may be one to total failure of rainfall. In my constituency it is due to total failure of rainfall in certain parts. I request the Hon'ble Minister to give due attention to this aspect. Another reason for famine conditions is that the lands may have been rendered fallow on account of the irrigation projects. That is also a contributory reason for famine. I have been representing to the concerned Minister that in my Taluk thousands of acres of land have been rendered unfit for cultivation by reason of irrigation projects because the lands have become alkaline and saline. Till now I have not been able to get any reply from the Government. I fail to understand why no action has been taken so far. Representations have been made by the agriculturist ryots, who have been subjected to these conditions, that remission of 'Kandayam' should be given because they are not getting any benefit out of this land to the extent of nearly more than a thousand acres. Under such circumstances, are we morally justified in levying land revenue on them? Therefore, my submission to the minister is that he should either take such measures to bring those lands under cultivation and give them necessary facilities or he should give some relief to those agriculturists by way of remission of land revenue.

My friend, Sri V. S. Patil, made one suggestion with regard to clause 6, which says that the expenditure incurred in this behalf will be charged on the consolidated fund of the State. I think there is some force in his contention also because the expenditure that is going to be incurred in this behalf in the direction of relief of famine should be open to vote by the Assembly. Therefore, there should be a specific fund created for this purpose and every care should be taken by this Assembly to see that even a pie that is spent is spent for the purpose for which it is set apart.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Please see clause 4, which says :

“ Provided that when the Fund exceeds sixty lakhs of rupees, the State Government may utilise the excess to meet expenditure on protective minor irrigation works and other works as may be prescribed, for the prevention of famine in the State,.....”

Sri D. PARAMESWARAPPA.—Even though the State Government were to make good the excess, that should also be open to discussion. That is my view. With these observations, I really welcome this Bill.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ (ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ).—ನಾಯಕು, ಮುಸಳೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ 1922ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಕ್ಷಾಮೆ ನಿರಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ವಿಧೀಯಕವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅನುಮತಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಏರ್ಪಾಠಾತು ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾಯಕು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಭಾವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಭಾವ, ಬೆಂತೆ, ಕೆಷ್ಟನ ಪ್ರವಾಹ, ಇತ್ಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿಗಳಿಂದ. ಇವುಗಳು ಅಗಂಧಾಗ್ರಿ ಬೆಂತೆ ರುಪುದು ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾರಾಯಾದರೂ ಈ ವಿಧೀಯಕವನ್ನು ಒಷ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾಗೂ ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಬಾಗ್ರಿ ಎನ್ನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಠಾತು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ತಾವು, ಅದರೆ ಸ್ವಿಕಾರಾರವರ, ತಿಳಿದಕಾಗೆ, 1922-23ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೇತ್ರಾವತಿಯಿಂದ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ—ಪಾನೆಮಂಗಳೂರು ಹಾಗೂ ಬಂಂಬಾಳ, ನಿರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬಾಗ್ರಿ ಹೇಗೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ನೆನಪಿನಲ್ಲಿರುಹುದು. ಕಾರಣ ಪಾನೆಮಂಗಳೂರು ಸೇತುವೆ ಕಟು ವಾಗ ಅದ್ದರ್ಥ್ಯಾಗ್ರಿ ಪೂರ್ವದಿಂದ ಪಾನೆಮಂಗಳೂರವರೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕವನ್ನು (ಅಷ್ಟೋಚ್ಚೆ ರೂಪದ್ದು) ಹಾಕಿದ್ದ ರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನೀರು ಕಟ್ಟಿಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Extraordinary floods of 1923 alone.

Sri K. DEVIAH.—Not at all. It has been recurring every two or three years.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I was ignorant of it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ.—ಅಮ್ಮ ವಾತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ. ಇತ್ತೋಂದು ಅಷ್ಟೋಚ್ಚೆ ರೂಪದ್ದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಫಿಲ್ಡ್ ಎರಡು ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನಾಕಟ್ಟ ವೆಂಳ್ಳಿ ಇಂತ್ರಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನಿರಿ ಕೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ. ಕಲ್ಲನೆಯೇ. ನಡುವೆ ಹಾಕ ಅ ನ್ನಾ ಕಿಂದಿಯ ನಿರಿ ಪ್ರವಾಹವನ್ನು ತಡೆದು, ಮನೆಗಳಿಗ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶದ್ದ ನಾನುಗಳಷ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟಿಂದ ಬ್ರಿಡ್ಫಿಲ್ಡ್ ನಿರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂಬಾಗ್ರಿಹೋಯಿತು (1922ರ ಪ್ರವಾಹದಲ್ಲಿ) ಅಂದಿಗೆ ಅದ್ದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೀರಿಂದ ನಿದಿ ದಾಗಿಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಿರಿನಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಸೇತುವೆಗೆ ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಾಗ ಮುಂಬಾಗ್ರಿತೆ ಕ್ರಮ, ಕೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆ ದ್ವಿ ಬಹು ಹುಬ್ಬಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ಮೆತ್ತಿರು ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಬೆಂಕಿಯು ಅನ್ನ ಮತನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಬಾಗ್ರಿತೆಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕಾಷ್ಟೋಚ್ಚೆನವರಾಗ್ಲೀ, ನಕಾರದಿಂಬಾಗ್ಲೀ ಇದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಕಾರ. ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೊಂಬಾ ಬುಜಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕೆ ಬಿಂದು ನಾರಾಯಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಲುಕ್ಕಾನಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಗ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಅಂಗಡಿಗಳು ಸುಷ್ಯಿ ಹೋದುವು ಇದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆನೆಂದರೆ, ಸುಮಾರು 1958ನೆಯ ಇನ್ವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಕಾರದಿಂದ 30 ನಾವಿರ್ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಕಾಷ್ಟೋಚ್ಚೆನ್ನು ಗೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು hydrants ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೂಡನೆ ಬಂದಿತ್ತು, ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಳಿಸಿ. ನಕಾರದಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಘಂಟಿನಿಂದ ಹಣಿನನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಜನತೆಯ ಸೂಕ್ರಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿನ ನಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಗ ನಗರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏರಿಲ್ಸ್ ಬೆಂದಿನ ನಾಮನು, ಮರದಿನ ನಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಘಾರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅವ ಸಗಳಿದೆ ಮಧ್ಯ ಬಾಗದ್ದರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಪಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗೆ ನಾಗಿಸಿ, ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಸೇಕಣವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ನಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಕೆ ಅನಾಹತಗಳು ಇನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಷಣಿಹುದೋ ಅವ ತಪ್ಪತ್ವವೇ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ದೇವಯ್ಯ)

ಸದಿಗಳ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಹಾರವನ್ನು ಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಂತರ ಇತ್ತುದೆ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಸಾಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಕರ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸ್ತು ಲ್ಯಾನನ್ಸು ಹಾಕಿ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾದ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸವಾದ ಜರ್ಮನ್ ನಿಕ್ಕತ್ತದ್ಯೋಗ್ ಅಲ್ಲಿ lift irrigation ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೂಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿರು ಅಂತರ್ಗ್ರಾಮಿಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಗ್ನಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೂ ನಮುದ್ರ ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಮೇಲ್ತಿಂಗಳು 265 ಮು ಕಾರ್ಣಿಕ್ ನಿರ್ಮಿತ ತಿಂಗಳು 26ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖನಿರ್ವರ್ಗೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರು ರೇಖೆ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀರೂ ಬಂದು ನಿಲ್ಲುವಾದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಮಾರ್ಪಣ ಉಕ್ಕಿ ಬಂದು ಒಕ್ಕ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಬಂದು ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡು ಮುಕ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವನಾಮಾಡುವ ಮಿಶರ್ಮನೆಗೆ ವರ್ಷೀಯ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವರಿದ ಅನಾಜಾತ್ಪಂಥಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅಗ್ರಹ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಳಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಗೂ ಅವರ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿರದ ಹಾಗೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವೇಕು.

ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾಗ್ರಾತ್ಮಿಕುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ—ನಾಗ್ರಾತ್ಮಿಕು ಮುಸೂರಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ Famine Relief Fund ಎಂದು ನಾಗ್ರಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಇತ್ತು. ಹಂದೆ ಬೇಕಿಂಬಾಯಿ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಮುದರಾನು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು, ಭೇದಾರಾಬಾದು ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಭಾರತಾನುಮಾಡಿ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮುಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದು ಫಂಡ್ ಇತ್ತು. ಅಗ್ರಹಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ 57,39,300 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ನಮಗೆ ಮುಸೂರಿನಿಂದ 20,24,600 ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಬೇಂದಬಾಯಿನಿಂದ 30,40,500 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೇದಾರಾಬಾದಿನಿಂದ 6,74,200 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮುದರಾನು ಎಷ್ಟುಯಾಗಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ cash adjustment ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಗಿನ ಪರಾರದವರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಡು ಖಡಗ ನಾಡಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಾಣಿತ್ತದ್ದು. ಆಗ ಶ್ರೀ 57,39,300 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ Second Finance Commission ನಿರ್ವರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ನಂನಾತ್ಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯಾ ಹಂಡಿನ ಬಿಂದಿ ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಾಮ ಪರಿಹಾರಕೂಗಿ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಣದ ರೆಕ್ಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಅದರ ಸರಾಸರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಬಿಡ್ಡಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದಿಬೆಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಂದೆ ಯಾರ ಕೂಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಇತ್ತೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಾಗ್ರಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಕೂಡುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇತ್ತು. ಅದರೆ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮುಸೂರಿ ಕೆಮಿಟ್ಟೆ ನವರು ಪ್ರತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಕ್ರಾಮ ಪರಿಹಾರಕೂಗಿ ಬಂದು ಫಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೇಳಿಸಲಾಗಿ ನರ್ಕಾರಪ್ರಪಂಚಾದ್ಯಿರಲ, ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರಲ, 30 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ವರ್ಷೀಯ ವರ್ಷೀಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕದಾರಿ ಇಂದಿನ್ನು. ಕ್ರಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಈ ಹೊದಲು ಈ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತಮಾಡಿ ಅನೆಂತರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೆ ಬಳಿ ನಕಾರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿನ್ನ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿತಾರೆ. ಬಂದು ಸ್ಟ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಾವ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಕೆಂದಿನದು ನಮಗೆ ಕತ್ತಿರ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ 57 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ 30 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಬಂದು ಫಂಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕಾನೂನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಅದನ್ನು protective worksಗೆ ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುದಿವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ತಪ್ಪರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ದ್ವಿಂದಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಗಿಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಬಿಹಳವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಬಾಗಿಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆ ಇದೆ. ದ್ವಿಂದಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಉಗಾಗಲೇ pumpset ಕೂಡುವ ಬಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕೃತರೂ ಕೂಡ, ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾನು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಜೆನೆಸಿ ವಾಲಿ ಸ್ಟೀಂ ಇಂದ್ರಾ ಹಾಗೆ ಬಂದು blueprint ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಪ್ಪು ಪಂಪ್ಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು, lift irrigationಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು ಬಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ. ಮರೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಿಡ್ಡಿತ್ತಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧವಾ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಧಾರ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಿಂದುವುದಿಲ್ಲದೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿತಾರು ಅಗುಬದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಾಜ್ಞಾಜೀರಿತ ಕಡವೆ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾವ ಮರುವಾಗಿತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಟೋಗಳಲ್ಲಿ lift ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವರ್ಷೀಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹುಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಕ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬಿಡ್ಡಿಯಂತಹ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಡಂದ ಪರ್ಸಿಂಗ್ ಹಾಲನ್ನು

केशांगी कौंडुत्तवे. मरीनादिनांक परिगणी अकारविल्लदे कालु केशांगी सिक्कुत्तिल्ल. अद्यांतियांद दक्षिण कन्नूद मुत्तु लृते र कन्नूद चिल्लिंगल्ल बाविगचन्नु तेलेपुः वांजुलरागचेन्नु. अग्नवार्योगिकवारी लृत्तर कन्नूद चिल्लिंगल्ल नूरु बाविगचन्नु तेगिनलु मुंजलरातियान्नु कौचिद्देव्वे. अद्य युश्चियादरे दक्षिण कन्नूद चिल्लिंगल्ल विन्नूरिसुत्तेव्वे. अग्न लृत्तर कन्नूद चिल्लिंगल्ल बिंदु लक्ष्मी रूपायागचन्नु कौचिद्देव्वे. इम्मु केल्ली अ विधेयुक्तदे मुलु लृद्दी ई बिंदु fund create मादुवदु, अद्य मुलु धनविद्वं कारे. अरर मुली अम्मु चिकादरो लुकेच्चादिकुदु एन्नुव लृद्दी ई तिंदिंद इन्नु तंदिदे. अदक्ष वान्नु सदन्नरु उप्पुत्तारेंदु कालुत्तदे

Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—(Marathi)

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the motion to the vote of the House.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Clause 6 envisages that any deficiency in this Fund should be made up by the Government charging the same to the Consolidated Fund. Though it is not a case of recurring expenditure, it is still an expenditure. Finance memorandum is necessary.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not an expenditure in that sense. If there is any expenditure under this head, it will come up during the Budget discussion.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—Government has to take it from the Consolidated Fund and put it in the particular Fund. So Government incur an expenditure in the sense that the amount is drawn and transferred to that particular Fund.

Sri B. JAI.—At the time of framing the Budget, if there is a shortfall of Rs. 10 lakhs, it will be brought before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the Lysose Fatigue Relief Fund Bill, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clauses 2 to 7, both inclusive.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 7, both inclusive, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 7, both inclusive, were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble.

The question is:

“That clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Famine Relief Fund Bill, 1962, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Famine Relief Fund Bill, 1962, be passed"
The motion was adopted.

5-30 P.M.

mysore prisons bill, 1962.

Motion to consider.

(*Debate con tinued.*)

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Prisons Bill may be taken now. The time allotted for this Bill is 210 minutes of which 105 minutes have already been spent and five members have participated and the fifth member has already taken 20 minutes. Therefore, I would request the fifth member to conclude expeditiously.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—After the receipt of the Report, after 4 42, Government has accepted a number of recommendations and they have also passed orders. There are number of Government Orders. If the Hon'ble Member cares to go through the G.O.s, he will not criticise

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜಿ. ಮುಕ್ಕಳಿ ಪ್ರ.— ಇವರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಾದ ಹೇಳಿ, ಪ್ರಜನ್ನ ಅಳಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ರೂ ಇವರು ಈ ಸರದಾರನು ಒಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ? ಈ ಗೌರವವೀತೆ ಅರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಿತ್ತೇವೆ, ಇಂಥ ರೆಕೆಪೆಂಡೆಂಪ್ರಾನ್ ಇಂಫ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಸ್ತರ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರೆ ಬೇಳೆಯದು. ಅದರೆ ಬರೀ ಮಾ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿತ್ತಾದರೆ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೇಗೆಡೆ ಎಂದರೆ, 'ಅತ್ಯ ಅಷ್ಟಕೆ ರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರೆ ಮಾಡ ಕೆಕ್ಕಿ ಹಾ ರಲು ಹೇಳುದ' ಗಾದೆಯ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಸಾರದೆಯಲ್ಲ ಏಕ್ಕು ಹೇಳಿ ಮಾರ್ಪೆ ಎನ್ನಾಧನ್ನು ಅ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿಗಳನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರಿಫಾಮ್ ಜಾರಿ, ಈ ತಾ